

In re SMITH et al.  
Serial No.: 09/746,754



Patent  
Customer No.: 006980  
Docket No.: POLY8

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**  
**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re application of	)	Confirmation No.: 1016
	)	
SMITH, Randall G. et al.	)	Group Art Unit: 2863
	)	
Serial No.: 09/746,754	)	Examiner: Bhat, Aditya S.
	)	
Filed: 21 December 2000	)	
	)	
For: <b>INITIAL CALIBRATION OF A</b>	)	
<b>LOCATION SENSING WHITEBOARD</b>	)	
<b>TO A PROJECTED DISPLAY</b>	)	

**APPEAL BRIEF IN ACCORDANCE WITH 37 CFR § 41.37**

**MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS**

Honorable Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Atlanta, GA 30308-2216  
31 August 2006

Sir:

The claimed process of the present invention is directed to solving problems associated with the conventional way of calibrating whiteboard systems, more specifically, to *begin* the calibration process. The Examiner, in a *Final Office Action*, rejected all the pending claims by citing two pages of a thirty-four page whiteboard installation manual, describing the very conventional process of calibrating a whiteboard system the present invention was designed to improve upon. Indeed, the cited reference itself provides evidence of the novelty of the pending claims.

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The cited reference embodies the conventional way of initiating the calibration of a whiteboard system. The cited reference does not even recognize the problems solved by the claimed invention, and thus fails to anticipate, and to teach, suggest, or disclose all the elements of the claimed invention providing the solution to such conventional problems. Therefore, pursuant of the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 41.31, 41.35, and 41.37, this brief appeals the *Office Action*, marked *Final*, from Examiner Aditya S. Bhat of Art Unit 2863, dated 17 November 2005.

In response to the *Final Office Action*, and upon the 17 March 2006 *Notice of Appeal* filing, Appellant submits herewith its *Appeal Brief*, with reference to the above-identified patent application, together with authorization to charge any requisite deficiency of fees under 37 CFR §1.17 to Deposit Account No. 20-1507, and in conformance with the requirements of 37 CFR § 41.37.

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**1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest of the application is the PolyVision Corporation, 3970 Johns Creek Court, Suite 325, Suwanee, Georgia 30024-1297, a Steelcase Company. The application was assigned to the PolyVision Corporation by the inventors, Randall G. Smith and Timothy J. Martell, on 27 March 2001, and recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on 02 April 2001 at Reel/Frame 011656/0898.

**2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

No other appeals or interferences in connection with the present application are known to either Appellant, Appellant's legal representative, or assignee that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**3. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 1-40 and 43 were canceled in the application. Claims 41-42 and 44-53 are the only remaining Claims in the application, and stand finally rejected by the Examiner. Claims 41-42 and 44-53 are on appeal.

**4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

No amendments have been filed subsequent the 17 November 2005 *Final Office Action* (the "*Final Office Action*").

**5. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

The present invention as recited in the independent claims is a solution to the conventional problem of *initiating* the calibration of electronic whiteboard systems. The claimed invention is a method for initiating calibration of a location sensing electronic whiteboard, wherein the step of initiating does not occur with a keyboard stroke at the computer, but "distant

a computer.” The typically wall-hung electronic whiteboard is connected to the computer, which is coupled to a typically ceiling-hung display device used to display or project an image onto a portion of a surface of the electronic whiteboard.

Conventionally, and as taught in the cited reference, to start the calibration process, a user had to start at the computer usually located in the back of the conference room, then walk to the whiteboard in front of the conference room. The many trips back and forth in order to initiate and calibrate the whiteboard to the computer were inconvenient, confused and/or intimidated many laypersons not familiar with the operation of the whiteboard, and disrupted the flow of the meeting.

The pending independent claims recite that the step of initiation of the calibration process occurs at a location distant a computer; thus, the user need not walk back and forth during the meeting to calibrate the system.

Claim 41 recites a calibration process for a whiteboard system. *Specification*<sup>1</sup>, Pg. 4, L. 5-20. The calibration process includes the steps of (i) providing a whiteboard (*Id.*), (ii) providing a computer (*Specification*, Pg. 4, L. 10-20), (iii) providing a display device in communication with the computer (*Specification*, Pg. 4, L. 24-25), (iv) initiating the calibration process, wherein the calibration process includes the steps of projecting an image onto the whiteboard (*Specification*, Pg. 5, L. 13-16), detecting a touch at a point on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected image (*Specification*, Pg. 5, L. 16-23), and calculating a relationship between the touched point on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected image and a position on the display device (*Specification*, Pg. 5, L. 23-28), and (v) performing the calibration of positions

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<sup>1</sup> Please note that the citations to the *Specification* refer to the originally-filed *Specification*.

between the whiteboard and the computer (*Specification*, Pg. 6, L. 29-31 and Pg. 7, L. 1). Claim 41 is drafted in a *Jepson* format, wherein the improvement comprises the step of initiating the calibration process at a location distant the computer. *Specification*, Pg. 6, L. 12-19.

The second pending independent Claim is Claim 46. Claim 46 is drafted in *Jepson* format. Claim 46 recites a calibration process for a whiteboard system. *Specification*, Pg. 4, L. 5-20. The calibration process includes the steps of (i) providing a whiteboard (*Id.*), (ii) providing a computer (*Specification*, Pg. 4, L. 10-20), (iii) providing a display device in communication with the computer (*Specification*, Pg. 4, L. 24-25), (iv) initiating the calibration process, wherein the calibration process includes the step of projecting an image onto the whiteboard (*Specification*, Pg. 5, L. 13-16), and (v) performing the calibration of positions between the whiteboard and the computer (*Specification*, Pg. 6, L. 29-31 and Pg. 7, L. 1). The improvement of Claim 46 comprises the step of initiating the calibration process being a one-step process (*Specification*, Pg. 2, L. 24-25), directly after which the step of projecting an image onto the whiteboard takes place, wherein the one-step process of initiating calibration occurs at a location distant the computer (*Specification*, Pg. 6, L. 9-19).

The final pending independent Claim is Claim 50. Claim 50, like the other pending independent Claims is presented in *Jepson* format. Claim 50 recites a calibration process for a whiteboard system. *Specification*, Pg. 4, L. 5-20. The calibration process includes the steps of (i) providing a whiteboard (*Id.*), (ii) providing a computer (*Specification*, Pg. 4, L. 10-20), (iii) providing a display device in communication with the computer (*Specification*, Pg. 4, L. 24-25), (iv) projecting a calibration image onto the whiteboard (*Specification*, Pg. 5, L. 13-22), (v) detecting a touch at a point on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected calibration image

(*Specification*, Pg. 5, L. 16-29), and (vi) calculating a relationship between the touched point on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected calibration image and a position on the display device (*Specification*, Pg. 5, L. 29-31; Pg. 6, L. 1-8, L. 29-31; and Pg. 7, L. 1). The improvement of Claim 50 comprises the step of projecting a calibration image onto the whiteboard directly preceded by a step of signaling the whiteboard system to project the calibration image (*Specification*, Pg. 6, L. 9-29), the step of signaling the whiteboard system occurring at a location distant the computer (*Specification*, Pg. 6, L. 12-19).

## **6. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

Claims 41-42 and 44-53 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by the May 1998 SMART Board Product Manual (the “cited reference” or “*Manual*”).

## **7. ARGUMENT**

### **A. The 1998 SMART Board Product Manual Does Not Anticipate the Pending Claims and the Rejection Should Be Withdrawn**

All of the pending claims in the application are rejected as being anticipated by the *Manual*.

#### **i. Claims - Admissions as Prior Art**

Claims 41, 46, and 50 are independent claims drafted in *Jepson* format. MPEP § 2129, 608.01(m); and 37 C.F.R. § 1.75(e). Claims presented in *Jepson* format are taken as an admission that the subject matter of the preamble is prior art work of another. 37 C.F.R. § 1.75(e). Accordingly, the claimed portion up to the transition “the improvement comprising” is considered prior art, and those elements, steps, and/or relationships that follow the transition

constitute that portion of the claimed combination which the Appellant considers as the new or improved portion. *Id.* Thus, this *Appeal Brief* focuses on the portion of the Claims that include the new or improved portions.

**ii. Summary of Examiner's Rejection**

The Examiner correctly states that the meaning of the examined Claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow. The Examiner further correctly states that the words of the Claim must be given their plain meaning unless Appellant provides a clear definition in the *Specification*. *Final Office Action*, Pg. 5.

The *Specification* discloses steps in the calibration process of an electronic whiteboard. The whiteboard is connected to a computer, which is coupled to a projector for projecting an image onto the whiteboard. Proper calibration enables positions on the whiteboard to relate to locations on the computer, and vice versa.

While the *Specification* discloses steps of calibration, the Claims relate specifically to only ***the initiation step*** of the calibration process. That is, Appellant does not claim that ***any step*** of calibration is performed distant the computer. Appellant acknowledges that some of the steps of the overall calibration process occur distant a computer, as taught by the cited reference, as confirmed in the *Specification*, and even as presently claimed. For instance, the present invention's step of touching calibration points at the whiteboard is "performed distant the computer." The claimed invention, however, recites that the step of ***initiation of calibration***, *i.e.*, that particular step before projecting a calibration image onto the whiteboard, occurs distant a computer. This is a novel and non-obvious recitation over the cited reference.



The Examiner may not interpret a term of a Claim by a cited reference when the Appellant defines the term in the *Specification*. (“extrinsic evidence cannot alter any [C]laim meaning discernible from intrinsic evidence” *C.R. Bard, Inc. v. United States Surgical Corp.*, 388 F.3d 858, 862 (Fed. Cir. 2004)) The Examiner, however, does exactly this by rejecting the claimed invention as alleged in the *Final Office Action*, by defining terms of the claimed invention by the cited art *Manual*.

### iii. Defining the Calibration Process

Calibration, as defined in the *Specification*, enables “[a] computer [to] relate positions on [a] whiteboard to locations on [a] computer display device, and thus, properly interpret touch inputs detected on the surface of the electronic whiteboard.” *Specification*, Pg. 2, L. 9-12.

The conventional calibration process includes at least three steps. First, a calibration image is projected onto a whiteboard. Second, the system detects the touch(es) of the user on the whiteboard, wherein the user has approached the whiteboard, and touched where instructed from the first step of the calibration process. Third, the system calculates a relationship between the touched point(s) on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected calibration image and the position(s) of the display device. *Specification*, Pg. 5, L. 11-24, Fig. 3; *09/07/05 Response and Amendment*, Pgs. 4-5.

Appellant’s currently claimed invention, however, concerns the *initiation* of the calibration sequence. See *Specification*, Pg. 6, L. 9-19. Prior art systems initiate the calibration process at the computer. That is, the action prior to the calibration image being projected on the whiteboard occurs with the user at the computer. Indeed, this is exemplified by the cited art

reference, the *Manual*. The pending Claims, however, recite that this action occurs *distant* the computer.

**iv. Defining the Step of Initiation**

The Appellant unambiguously defines “initiating calibration” as that action by a user to begin the conventional three step calibration process (*i.e.*, the action prior to “a calibration image [being] projected onto a whiteboard”). *Specification, Pg. 5, L. 11-24*. The Examiner in the rejection, in effect, reads out the term “initiation” from the presently claimed invention, and alleges that the present claims are anticipated because the *Manual* illustrates *a step* of the calibration process that *the Examiner* defines as beginning the calibration process. Yet, the Examiner’s selection of what “initiates” the calibration process in the *Manual* is contrary to the claimed invention’s definition of “initiation.”

The step of initiation is clearly defined in the *Specification*, and therefore the Examiner must give weight to this clear definition, and shall not permit the cited reference to somehow redefine this term. The step of initiation is defined as the step before displaying a GUI (graphical user interface) onto the electronic whiteboard. *Specification, Pg. 2, L. 29-30*. Indeed, the initiation “signals the computer to begin the calibration procedure before the computer has projected a GUI [] onto the electronic whiteboard surface.” *Id.* This step of initiating calibration takes place distant the computer. *Specification, Pg. 6, L. 12-19*. Accordingly, the step of initiation, in one example, is the step before projecting a GUI onto the electronic whiteboard taking place distant a computer. Thus, the next step is projecting the GUI onto the electronic whiteboard.

This novel and non-obvious step of “initiating” calibration distant the computer overcomes the prior art problems of requiring a user to move back and forth from the computer to the whiteboard to calibrate the system.

**v. 1998 SMART Board Product Manual**

The Examiner rejects all the pending Claims based on two pages of the *Manual*, i.e., pages 27-28.

The *Manual* is a thirty-four page whiteboard installation manual. On two pages of the *Manual*, a conventional process of calibration a whiteboard system is described. The conventional process described in the *Manual* is the very process the present invention was designed to improve upon. The *Manual* describes a step of initiating calibration, see Step 4, which must occur at the computer.

The *Manual* identifies five sequential steps to “orient” the SMART board. Step 1 includes: “Select Orient Board from the Board menu, or Press the Orient Board button ..., or click or press twice on the SMART Board icon in the System Tray, or Press the Pen Tray buttons simultaneously.” Step 2 includes: “Preview the three orientation levels ... by clicking on the circle next to each heading.” Step 3 includes: “Once you have determined the orientation level you prefer, select it by clicking the appropriate circle.” Step 4 includes: “Click the Next button.” Step 5 includes: “Follow the on-screen instructions, pressing your finger squarely on the yellow center of each red cross, in the order specified by the large white arrow. To begin the orientation, press on the cross highlighted in red at the upper-left corner of the screen. You will hear a beep and the next cross in the series will be highlighted in red.” *Manual Pgs. 27-28.*

The Examiner states that the title of the section on page 27 of the *Manual* is “to orient the SMART board,” and therefore deduces “this section [of the *Manual*] is specifically directed to orienting the smart board and more th[a]n merely turning on power and cannot be interpreted [by the Examiner] as such.” *Final Office Action*, Pg. 6. Moreover, the Examiner continues, “[s]ince the orientation/calibration process is broken down into five steps the first step is interpreted as the beginning of that process. It should also be noted that the subsequent steps (2-5) require the previous step (1) therefore it is within reasonable interpretation to conclude that the calibration process begins at step one.” (emphasis added) *Id.* The Examiner, however, ignores the Appellant’s defined meaning of initiating orientation/calibration is *the step* before projecting a GUI onto the electronic whiteboard distant the computer, not a step after.

**vi. Summary of Arguments**

The currently claimed invention is an improved process of initiating calibration, *e.g.*, calibration is initiated distant a computer. *Specification*, Pg. 6, L. 9-19. Once a user initiates calibration distant the computer, a dialog box appears on the surface of the electronic whiteboard, instructing the user to touch the surface of the electronic whiteboard at one or more calibration points. *Id. at 6, L. 21-29.* Once the user has touched the calibration points, then the computer uses the locations where the touch was detected to relate each location to a certain position on the computer display corresponding to that location. This completes the calibration process. *Id. at 6, L. 29-31.*

The Examiner alleges that the *Manual* teaches that calibration is initiated distant the computer in Step 1. The initiation of calibration, as defined by Appellant in the *Specification*, is *the step* that is before the projection of a GUI onto an electronic whiteboard surface occurring

distant a computer. This is unambiguously Step 4 as disclosed in the *Manual*, and this Step 4 occurs at the computer, as distinguished by the claimed invention.

The Examiner could have interpreted the step of initiation as broadly as possible, but for the definition defined in the *Specification*. For instance, the Examiner chooses one of the sequential steps of the *Manual*, and classifies this step as “initiating,” and but for the definition in the *Specification*, the Examiner could have made this conclusion. It is for this reason that Appellant argued in the *Response* to the *Final Office Action* that one could consider the step of initiation of calibration as perhaps beginning when the user enters the conference room for the first time and turns on the lights. Appellant understands the absurdity of this position, and agrees with the Examiner on the same. Yet, without a clear definition of the timing of the step of initiation, the Examiner could select any point in time as the step of initiation. But, in this case, this is not permissible. Appellant has defined the “initiation” step of the calibration process as *the step* which activates the projection of a graphical user interface.

In addition, completing Step 1 as taught in the *Manual* means that a user still has three more steps (Steps 2-4) to complete – **at the computer** – before a calibration image (*i.e.*, GUI) is projected onto the SMART board. These are the precise steps the claimed invention removes, thus providing an improved system (*see Specification, Pg. 2, L. 12-18, 25-27 and Pg. 3, L. 13-17*). The claimed invention removes the need of a user to revisit the computer to initiate, and also complete, calibration. Indeed, steps 2 through 4 require “clicking” of a mouse at the computer. *Manual, Pgs. 27-28, and 09/07/05 Response and Amendment, Pg. 8*. The *Manual* further requires that the calibration process is initiated only after *clicking* – hence, at the

computer – the “Next button”. Thus, only after Step 4 has the calibration been initiated, but not before. *Id.*

## **B. ANALYSIS OF CLAIMS**

### **i. Independent Claim 41**

As indicated above, the claimed invention as recited in independent Claim 41 is a process of calibration of a whiteboard, wherein initiating the calibration process occurs distant a computer. *See Specification, Fig.3. The Manual* teaches initiating calibration at the computer, *i.e.*, Step 4. *Manual Pgs. 27-28.*

The cited reference does not teach, suggest, or disclose the recitations of Claim 41. Instead, the *Manual* teaches and discloses the initiation of calibration occurring at the computer, *i.e.*, Step 4. *Manual Pgs. 27-28.* This is patentably distinct from the recitation of Claim 41.

The Examiner alleges that the step of initiating calibration occurs in Step 1 of the “orientation process.” The Appellant, however, defines in the *Specification* the step of initiation of calibration. The step of initiation of calibration is *the* step that is before the projection of a GUI onto an electronic whiteboard surface, occurring distant a computer, to prompt the user to touch particular point to correlate the positioning on the whiteboard to positions on the computer. This is described not in Step 1 of the *Manual*, but instead at Step 4. Step 4 of the *Manual* occurs at the computer, and is distinguished by the claimed invention. It is respectfully asserted that Claim 41 is not anticipated by the *Manual*, and is in condition for allowance.

**a. Dependent Claim 42**

Dependent Claim 42 depends from Claim 41. Claim 42 adds the limitation, wherein initiating the calibration process at a location distant the computer comprises detecting a touch in proximity to the whiteboard at a predetermined location.

The Examiner alleges that the step of initiating calibration occurs and is disclosed by the *Manual* by Step 1 of the “orientation process.” The Appellant, however, clearly defines in the *Specification* the step of initiation of calibration. The step of initiation of calibration is *the* step that is before the projection of a GUI onto an electronic whiteboard surface, the step occurring distant a computer, to prompt the user to touch particular point to correlate the positioning on the whiteboard to positions on the computer. This is described not in Step 1 of the *Manual*, but at Step 4; Step 4 occurs at the computer. *Only* after Step 4 is a GUI displayed/projected onto the whiteboard. Claim 42 includes the limitation that initiation occurs by a touch in proximity to the whiteboard, not at the computer as the *Manual* discloses. Therefore, it is respectfully asserted that Claim 42 is not anticipated by the *Manual*, and is in condition for allowance.

**b. Dependent Claim 44**

Dependent Claim 44 depends from Claim 42. Claim 42 adds a limitation, wherein the touch in proximity to the whiteboard comprises the step of pushing a button.

The *Manual* teaches that initiation of calibration only occurs at the computer. Therefore, any location distant the computer that initiates calibration of a whiteboard is novel and not anticipated by the reference. It is respectfully asserted that Claim 44 is not anticipated by the *Manual*, and is in condition for allowance.

**c. Dependent Claim 45**

Dependent Claim 45 depends from Claim 41. Claim 45 adds a limitation, wherein the step of initiating the calibration process at a location distant the computer comprises pushing a button of a remote control device.

The *Manual* fails to suggest, teach, or disclose the use of a **remote control device** that initiates the initiation of calibration. In fact, there is no teaching, suggestion, or disclosure of a remote control device in the *Manual*. Because a remote control device is not disclosed, Claim 45 can not be anticipated by the cited reference. Secondly, the *Manual* only teaches the step of initiating calibration of a whiteboard at a computer. Step 4 is the initiation of the whiteboard, not Step 1 as alleged by the Examiner. It is respectfully asserted that Claim 45 is not anticipated by the *Manual*, and is in condition for allowance.

**ii. Independent Claim 46**

As indicated above, the claimed invention as recited in independent Claim 46 is a process of calibration of a whiteboard, wherein initiating the calibration process being a one-step process, directly after which the GUI is projected onto the whiteboard, and wherein the one-step process occurs at a location distant the computer. Claim 46 recites that the step of initiating is merely a *single step*, and immediately after this step, the step of projecting an image onto the whiteboard takes place. See *Specification, Fig. 3*. If, as the Examiner suggests, the *Manual* describes beginning the orientation at Step 1, and projecting at Step 4, *Manual Pgs. 27-28*, at least Claim 46 and its dependents must be patentable over this reference, as Steps 1-4 cannot be interpreted as being a “single step” as recited in the Claim.



The *Manual* fails to teach a one-step initiation process, and instead teaches a multi-step initiation process. *Manual* Pgs. 27-28. The Examiner alleges that the Step 1 is the initiation step to calibrate the whiteboard to the computer. *Final Office Action*, Pg. 3. The next three steps (Steps 2-4) require back and forth of the user between the whiteboard and the computer to set up the calibration process. Then, a GUI is projected onto a surface of the whiteboard for a user to touch and manually calibrate the whiteboard to the computer. *Manual*, Pgs. 27-28. Because the *Manual* requires many steps to initiate calibration, and the claimed invention in Claim 46 recites a one-step initiation process, it is respectfully asserted that Claim 41 is not anticipated by the *Manual*, and is in condition for allowance.

**a. Dependent Claims 47-49**

Claim 47 recites the same limitations as Claim 42, Claim 48 recites the same limitations as Claim 44, and Claim 49 recites the same limitations as Claim 45. Accordingly, for the same reasons as provided above for Claims 42, and 44-45, it is respectfully asserted that Claims 47-49 are not anticipated by the *Manual*, and are in condition for allowance.

**iii. Independent Claim 50**

Claim 50 recites the improved step of projecting a calibrated image onto the whiteboard directly preceded by the step of signaling the whiteboard system to project the calibration image, the step of signaling the whiteboard system at a location distant a computer. This improvement is not disclosed or taught in the *Manual*. As discussed above, these set of Claims must also be patentable over the *Manual* in view of the Examiner's allegations of what it teaches.

The Examiner alleges that Step 1 of the *Manual* causes the initiation of calibration of the whiteboard. Step 4 is the step disclosed in the *Manual* that directly precedes the step of signaling

the whiteboard system to project the calibration. Step 4, however, must occur at the computer. It is respectfully asserted that the claimed invention of Claim 50 is not anticipated by the cited reference.

**a. Dependent Claims 51-53**

Claim 51 recites the same limitations as Claims 42 and 47, Claim 52 recites the same limitations as Claims 44 and 48, and Claim 53 recites the same limitations as Claim 45 and 49. Accordingly, for the same reasons provided above, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 51-53 are not anticipated by the *Manual*, and are in condition for allowance.

## CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that pending Claims 41-42 and 44-53 are patentable over the cited reference. Reversal of the final rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102, and issuance of a *Notice of Allowance* for pending Claims 41-42 and 44-53, are thus respectfully requested.

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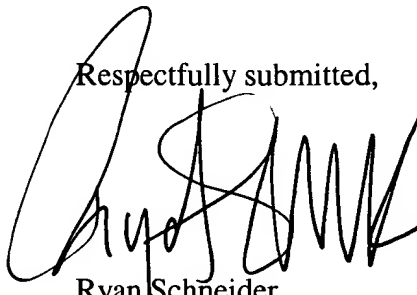
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## **8. CLAIMS APPENDIX**

The following Claims (Claims 41-53) are the only pending Claims, and have been finally rejected and are on appeal.

41. In a calibration process for a whiteboard system comprising the steps of (i) providing a whiteboard, (ii) providing a computer, (iii) providing a display device in communication with the computer, (iv) initiating the calibration process, wherein the calibration process includes the steps of projecting an image onto the whiteboard, detecting a touch at a point on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected image, and calculating a relationship between the touched point on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected image and a position on the display device, and (v) performing the calibration of positions between the whiteboard and the computer, the improvement comprising the step of initiating the calibration process at a location distant the computer.

42. The improved calibration process of Claim 41, the step of initiating the calibration process at a location distant the computer comprising detecting a touch in proximity to the whiteboard at a predetermined location.

44. The improved calibration process of Claim 42, the touch in proximity to the whiteboard comprising the step of pushing a button.

45. The improved calibration process of Claim 41, the step of initiating the calibration process at a location distant the computer comprising pushing a button of a remote control device.

46. In a calibration process for a whiteboard system comprising the steps of (i) providing a whiteboard, (ii) providing a computer, (iii) providing a display device in communication with the computer, (iv) initiating the calibration process, wherein the calibration process includes the step of projecting an image onto the whiteboard, and (v) performing the calibration of positions between the whiteboard and the computer, the improvement comprising the step of initiating the calibration process being a one-step process, directly after which the step of projecting an image onto the whiteboard takes place, wherein the one-step process of initiating calibration occurs at a location distant the computer.

47. The improved calibration process of Claim 46, the step of initiating the calibration process at a location distant the computer comprising detecting a touch in proximity to the whiteboard at a predetermined location.

48. The improved calibration process of Claim 47, the touch in proximity to the whiteboard comprising the step of pushing a button.

49. The improved calibration process of Claim 46, the step of initiating the calibration process at a location distant the computer comprising pushing a button of a remote control device.

50. In a calibration process for a whiteboard system comprising the steps of (i) providing a whiteboard, (ii) providing a computer, (iii) providing a display device in communication with the computer, (iv) projecting a calibration image onto the whiteboard, (v) detecting a touch at a point on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected calibration image, and (vi) calculating a relationship between the touched point on the whiteboard corresponding to the projected calibration image and a position on the display device, the improvement comprising the step of projecting a calibration image onto the whiteboard directly preceded by a step of signaling the whiteboard system to project the calibration image, the step of signaling the whiteboard system occurring at a location distant the computer.

51. The improved calibration process of Claim 50, the step of signaling the whiteboard system at a location distant the computer comprising detecting a touch in proximity to the whiteboard at a predetermined location.

52. The improved calibration process of Claim 51, the touch in proximity to the whiteboard comprising the step of pushing a button.

53. The improved calibration process of Claim 50, the step of signaling the whiteboard system at a location distant the computer comprising pushing a button of a remote control device.

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**9. EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

None



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**10. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

None